

# AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

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## A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

### BRITISH GUIANA. ADHESIVE STAMPS.

In the list given last month replace Nos:  
38-54, 85-92 and 97-112 by following:

1862.

Same as preceding issue.

1° Perforated 12.

a. Thick paper.

38 1c red brown

b. Thin paper.

39 1c brown

39a 1c black

39b 2c orange

39c 4c blue

39d 8c rose

39e 12c lilac

39f 24c green

2° Perforated 12½.

a. Thick paper.

40 1c black

41 2c orange

41a 4c blue

42 8c rose

43 12c lilac

43a 24c green

b Thin paper.

44 1c black

45 2c orange

46 4c blue

47 8c rose

48 12c lilac

49 24c green

3° Perforated 13.

a. Thick paper.

50 1c black

50a 2c orange

50b 4c blue

51 8c rose

52 12c lilac

53 24c green

b. Thin paper.

53a 1c black

53b 2c orange

53c 4c blue

53d 8c rose

54 12c lilac

54a 24c green

4° Perforated 10.

a. Thick paper.

54b 12c lilac

b. Thin paper.

54c 12c lilac

1863.

Same as 1861 issue, but narrow space between the value and the word "Cents."

1° Perforated 12.

a. Thick paper.

85 1c black

- 86 2c orange  
 87 8c rose  
 88 12c gray lilac  
   b. Thin paper.  
 89 1c black  
 90 2c orange  
 91 8c rose  
 92 12c gray lilac  
   2° Perforated 12½.  
   a. Thick paper.  
 92a 1c black  
 92b 2c orange  
 92c 8c rose  
 92d 12c gray lilac  
   b. Thin paper.  
 92e 1c black  
 92f 2c orange  
 92g 8c rose  
 92h 12c gray lilac  
   3° Perforated 13.  
   a. Thick paper.  
 92i 1c black  
 92j 2c orange  
 92k 8c rose  
 92l 12c gray lilac  
   b. Thin paper.  
 92m 1c black  
 92n 2c orange  
 92o 8c rose  
 92p 12c gray lilac

August 1863.



Typographed on white  
 wove paper, varying in  
 thickness; values in Roman  
 letters. Size 20 x 24½  
 mm.

- 1° Perforated 12.  
   a. Thick paper.  
 97 6c blue  
 98 24c green  
 99 48c rose  
   b. Thin paper.  
 100 6c blue  
 101 24c green  
 102 48c rose  
   2° Perforated 12½.  
   a. Thick paper.  
 103 6c blue  
 104 24c green  
 104a 48c rose  
   b. Thin paper.  
 105 6c blue  
 106 24c green  
 106a 48c rose  
   3° Perforated 13.  
   a. Thick paper.  
 107 6c blue

- 108 24c green  
 109 48c rose  
   b. Thin paper.  
 110 6c blue  
 111 24c green  
 112 48c rose

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Currency: 1 POUND=20 SHILLINGS.  
 1 SHILLING=12 PENCE.

The pound equalling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.  
 100 CENTS=1 MEXICAN DOLLAR=80 cents  
 U. S. Currency.

## ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1866.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
 19x23mm.

- Perforated 14.  
 1 1p blue  
 2 6p rose  
 3 1sh green  
 1872-79.  
 Same as preceding issue, but paper water-  
 marked Crown and C. C.  
 1° Perforated 12½.  
 4 1p blue, (1874)  
 5 3p brown, (1872)  
 6 6p rose, (1873)  
 7 1sh green,  
 2° Perforated 14.  
 8 1p blue  
 9 3p brown  
 10 4p violet, (1879)  
 11 6p rose  
 12 1sh green  
 Variety: Unperforated vertically.  
 13 1p blue  
 1882-84.  
 Same as preceding issue; Watermarked  
 Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 14 1p blue  
 15 4p violet, (1884)  
 1884-87.  
 Same as preceding issues, but colors  
 changed; watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 16 1p rose, (October 1884.)  
 17 6p yellow, (May 1885)  
 18 1sh gray, (Jan. 1887)

January 1888.

Provisional issue.

Issues of 1872-87 surcharged with new value.



1° Watermark Crown and C. C.

a. Perforated 12½.

19 2c on 6p rose, black surcharge

20 3c on 3p brown, " "

b. Perforated 14.

21 2c on 6p rose, black surcharge

22 3c on 3p brown, " "

*Variety:* 2c on 6p rose, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 1ct.

23 1c rose and black, (half of 2c on 6p)

2° Watermark Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

24 2c on 1p rose, black surcharge

25 10c on 4p violet, " "

26 20c on 6p yellow, " "

27 50c on 1sh gray, " "

*Varieties:*

a. Double surcharge.

28 2x2c on 1p rose, black surcharge

b. 2c on 1p rose, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 1ct.

29 1c rose and black, (half of 2c on 1p)

May 1888.

Provisional issue.

50c of preceding issue, surcharged with new value.



Perforated 14.

30 2c on 50c gray, black surcharge

31 2c on 50c gray, red and black surcharge

*Variety:* 2c on 50c gray, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 1ct.

32 1c gray, red and black, (half of 2c on 50c)

1888-89.



Issue of 1872-87 surcharged in black with value in new currency.

Perforated 14.

33 2c on 1p rose

34 3c on 3p brown

35 10c on 4p violet

36 20c on 6p yellow, (1889)

37 50c on 1sh gray

*Variety:* 2c on 1p rose, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 1ct.

38 1c rose and black, (half of 2c on 1p)

**COUNTERFEITS.**

The counterfeits of this colony are lithographed on unwatermarked paper, and perforated differently from the genuine.

**BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.**Currency: 100 CENTS=1 DOLLAR (MEXICAN)  
= \$0.80 U. S. CURRENCY.**NORTH BORNEO.****ADHESIVE STAMPS.**

May 1883.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22½mm.

Perforated 12.

1 2c brown

2 4c rose

Provisional issue.

2c brown surcharged with new value in black.

Perforated 12.

1° Surcharged in one line.



a. Horizontal surcharge.

3 8c on 2c brown

b. Vertical surcharge.

4 8c on 2c brown

2° Surcharged horizontally in two lines.



5 8c on 2c brown

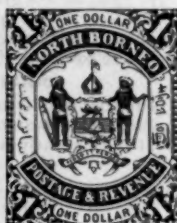
End of 1883.

1° Similar to first issue.

Perforated 12.

6 8c green

2° Typographed on white wove paper. Size 25x31mm.



Perforated 14.

7 50c violet

8 1d carmine

1884.

Same as first issue, the 2 and 4c are printed in aniline ink.

1° Perforated 12.

9 2c brown

10 4c rose

2° Perforated 14.

11 2c brown

12 4c rose

13 8c green

1885-86.

Similar to preceding issue; the 2c has larger figure of value.

Perforated 14.

14 ½c rose violet, (1886)

15 1c orange, "

16 2c brown, (1885)

17 10c blue, (1886)

Variety: Unperforated.

18 1c orange

1886.

1° Same as preceding issue, surcharged "and Revenue" in black.



Perforated 14.

19 ½c rose violet

20 10c blue

2° Provisional issue.

Issue of 1884 surcharged in black with new value.



a. Perforated 12.

21 3c on 4c rose

22 5c on 8c green

Variety: Smaller figure "3".

23 3c on 4c rose

b. Perforated 14.

24 3c on 4c rose

25 5c on 8c green

Variety: Smaller figure "3".

26 3c on 4c rose

### REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

Regular issues surcharged: Three (Five) (Ten) Cents Revenue.

1° Perforated 12.

27 3c on 4c rose

28 5c on 8c green

2° Perforated 14.

29 3c on 4c rose

30 5c on 8c green

31 10c on 50c violet

### BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

#### ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1886.



Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes 19x22½ mm. for the values from 2c to 10c, and 25x31mm. for the higher ones.





- 1<sup>st</sup> Perforated 12.  
 1 ½c rose violet  
 2 1c orange  
 3 2c brown  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Perforated 14  
 4 ½c rose violet  
 5 1c orange  
 6 2c brown  
 7 4c rose  
 8 8c green  
 9 10c blue  
 10 25c blue  
 11 50c violet  
 12 1d red  
 13 2d sea green

*Varieties:*

- a. 1c stamp in the sheet of 4c.  
 14 1c rose, (error)  
 b. 1c instead of 10  
 15 1cc blue, (error)  
 c. Unperforated.  
 16 ½c rose violet  
 17 1c orange  
 18 1c rose, (error)  
 19 2c brown  
 20 4c rose  
 21 8c green  
 22 10c blue  
 23 1cc blue, (error)  
 24 25c blue  
 25 50c violet  
 26 1d red  
 27 2d sea green

1887-89.



Impression, paper, etc., same as preceding issue.

*Perforated 14.*

- 28 2c brown, (1889)  
 29 3c lilac, (1887)  
 30 5c slate, "  
 31 8c green, (1889)  
 32 10c blue, "

1888.

Similar to 1886 issue, but re-engraved. Impression, paper, etc., same as preceding issues.

*Perforated 14.*

- 33 25c blue, type II.  
 34 50c violet, "  
 35 1d red, "  
 36 2d sea green, "

The differences between types I and II are as follows:

**25c. Type I.** The letters of "*British North Borneo*" are 1½mm. in height.

The last "O" of *Borneo* touches the shading to its right.

The shield is 11½mm. in height.

**Type II.** The letters of "*British North Borneo*" are 2mm. in height.

The shield is 10½mm. in height.

**50c. Type I.** The club of the native to the left touches the oval frame.

The "o"s of "50" in the upper corners are oval shaped. The lion in the flag is indistinct.

**Type II.** The club of the native does not touch the frame. The "o"s of "50" are oblong shaped.

The lion in the flag is quite distinct.

**1 dollar. Type I.** The spear of the native at the right touches the frame.

There are 13 pearls at each side of the frame.

**Type II.** The spear of the native does not touch the frame.

There 14 pearls at each side of the frame

**2 dollars. Type I.** "*British*" measures 12mm. in length.

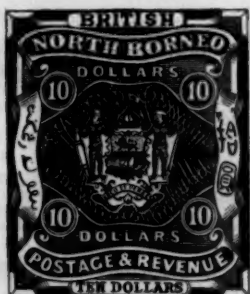
There seven oars visible at the side of the dow.

**Type II.** "*British*" measures 11mm. in length.

There are only six oars visible at the side of the dow.

1889.





Typographed on white wove paper. Size 34x70mm.

Perforated 14.

37 5d violet

38 10d brown

#### COUNTERFEITS.

We have not seen any forgeries of North Borneo or British North Borneo, with exception of the first provisionals; collectors should be very careful in buying these stamps, the differences between the genuine and counterfeit surcharges being so minute that it needs a very experienced eye to detect them; most of the counterfeits which we have seen were printed in aniline ink (1884 issue) while the genuine are all surcharged on the stamps of the 1883 issue. We may add here, that we are not very enthusiastic in regard to any stamps of this colony, as we firmly believe that the largest part of them have been merely made for speculative purposes.

#### BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

Currency: 1 POUND—20 SHILLINGS.

1 SHILLING—12 PENCE.

The pound equaling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.

#### ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1888.

1° Stamps of British Bechuanaland surcharged "Protectorate".



Type I.



Type II.



Type III.

a. Watermark Crown.

Perforated 14.

1 ½p vermillion, black surcharge, type I

2 ½p " " " " " II

3 ½p " " " " " III

b. Watermark V. R. in italics.

Perforated 13½.

4 1sh green and black, black surcharge, type II

5 2sh " " " " "

6 2sh, 6p " " " " "

7 5sh " " " " "

8 10sh " " " " "

2° Stamps of British Bechuanaland, surcharged with value in figures and "Protectorate".

Watermark Orb.



Type IV.



Type V.

Perforated 14.

9 1p lilac and black, black surcharge, type IV

10 1p " " " " " V

11 2p " " " " " V

12 2p " " "black and red" " V

13 3p " " "black surcharge," " V

14 4p " " " " " V

15 4p " " "black and red" " V

16 6p " " "black surcharge," " V

1889.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of Cape of Good Hope surcharged in green, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Watermark Anchor.



Perforated 14.

17 ½p black and green

Varieties:

a. Surcharged *Protectorate* only.

18 ½p black and green

b. Surcharged *Protectorate* above Bechuanaland.

19 ½p black and green

c. Surcharged twice *Bechuanaland*.

20 ½p black and green.

d. Double surcharge, one vertically.

21 ½p black and green

August 1889.

Provisional issue.



British Bechuanaland stamps surcharged with new value and *Protectorate*.



Perforated 14.  
22 4p vermillion and black, black surcharge.

There are a large number of varieties of this stamp, but as they are caused either by poor impression or broken letters they are not worthy of cataloguing.

ENVELOPES.

1888.



Envelopes of British Bechuanaland surcharged *Protectorate* in black. Manufactured by McCorquedale & Co.

- 1° Size 150x97mm.
- 101 4p blue and black
- 2° Size 253x175mm.
- 102 4p blue and black
- 3° Size 293x150mm.
- 103 4p blue and black

1889.

Envelopes of British Bechuanaland surcharged *Protectorate*.



- 1° Size 150x97mm.
- 104 4p blue and black (De la Rue & Co)
- 2° Size 200x127mm.
- 105 4p ultramarine and green (De la Rue & Co)
- 3° Size 293x150mm.
- 106 4p ultramarine and green (McCorquedale & Co)
- 4° Size 253x175mm.
- 107 4p ultramarine and green (McCorquedale & Co)



- 5° Size 150x97mm.
- 108 4p ultramarine and black (De la Rue & Co)

Variety: Double surcharge.

- 109 4p ultramarine and black
- 6° Size 293x150mm.
- 110 4p blue and black (McCorquedale & Co)

Variety: Double surcharge.

- 111 4p blue and black



- 7° Size 150x97mm.
- 112 4p blue and black (McCorquedale & Co)



- 8° Size 150x97mm.
- 113 4p blue and black (McCorquedale & Co)

Variety: *Protectorate* inverted.

- 114 4p blue and black

BRUNSWICK.

Currency: 1 THALER=30 SILBERGROSCHEN=360 PFENNIG=\$.72 U. S. Currency.  
1 REICHS THALER=24 GUTEGROSCHEN=288 PFENNIG=\$.58 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1852.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 21$  mm.

- 1 1sbgr rose  
2 2sbgr blue  
3 3sbgr vermillion

March 1853.

Similar to preceding, typographed in black on colored paper; watermark

- 4 1sbgr orange p  
5 2sbgr blue p  
6 3sbgr rose p  
Variety: Watermark inverted.  
7 1sbgr orange p

March 1st, 1856.



Similar to preceding issue, but a trifle smaller. Size  $19 \times 20\frac{3}{4}$  mm. Watermark Posthorn.

- 8  $\frac{1}{4}$  sgr brown p  
9  $\frac{1}{2}$  sgr white p

February 1857.



Typographed in black on colored wove paper; watermarked Posthorn. Size  $23 \times 23$  mm.

- 10 4-4gr brown p

These stamps could also be used in fourths, halves or three-fourths, according to the postage required.

January 1861.

Same as issue of 1853, watermark Posthorn.

- 11 1sbgr yellow p

September 1st, 1862.

Same as first issue, but watermarked Posthorn.

- 12 3sbgr rose

January 1st, 1863.

Similar to issue of 1856; watermark Posthorn.

- 13  $\frac{1}{2}$  (gr) green p

July 1st, 1864.

Same as issue of 1862; watermark Posthorn.

Rouletted.

- 14 1sbgr yellow

1864-65.

Issues of 1853-64 with various perforations.

1° Rouletted.

- 15  $\frac{1}{2}$  (gr) green p (1863)

- 16 1sbgr yellow p (1861)

- 17 2sbgr blue p (1853)

- 18 3sbgr rose (1862)

2° *Perle en Arc*

- 19  $\frac{1}{2}$  sbgr white p (1856)

- 20  $\frac{1}{2}$  (gr) green p (1863)

- 21 1sbgr yellow p (1861)

- 22 1sbgr yellow (1864)

- 23 2sbgr blue p (1853)

- 24 3sbgr rose (1862)

- 3° Perforat d 12. (Unofficial)

- 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  (gr) green p

October 1865.



Embossed on white wove paper. Size  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Perle en Arc.*

- 26  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr black

- 27 1gr rose

- 28 2gr blue

- 29 3gr brown

Varieties: unperforated.

- 30 1gr rose

- 31 2gr blue

1866.

Same as issue of February 1857, but printed in color on white wove paper; watermark Posthorn.

- 32 4-4gr bistre

This stamp was prepared for issue, but never put into actual use.

ENVELOPES.

TRESSES.



H



I

1847.



I

Hand stamped in color on papers of various sizes and colors. Size 22 mm. in diameter.



- 33 (3pf) red on white p  
 34 (3pf) red on buff p  
 35 (3pf) red on blue p

There are any quantity of sizes, mostly in the shape of letter sheets, as they were stamped to order for the public on any paper or envelopes they chose. When the remainder of the Brunswick envelopes were sold, this hand stamp was also sold and quantities of reprints have been made on all sorts and colors of papers, which of course are valueless. Cancelled original copies are very scarce.

August 1st, 1855.



Stamp embossed in upper left corner; blue inscription above stamp; EIN (ZWEI) (DREI) SILBERGROSCHEN POSTCOUVERT

I. Short gum, tress I.

a. Size 147x84mm.

- 36 1sbgr yellow  
 37 1sbgr orange  
 38 2sbgr blue  
 39 2sbgr ultramarine  
 40 3sbgr rose  
 41 3sbgr carmine

Varieties:

1° Without color.

42 2sbgr no color

2° The inscription reads: ZWEI (DREI)

SILBERGROSCHEN POSTCOUVERT POSTCOUVERT

43 2sbgr blue

44 3sbgr rose

3° The word DREI in the inscription is spelled DRIE.

45 3sbgr rose

b. Size 150x115mm.

- 46 1sbgr yellow  
 47 2sbgr blue  
 48 2sbgr dull blue

II. Long gum, tress I.

a. Size 147x84mm.

- 49 1sbgr yellow  
 50 1sbgr orange  
 51 2sbgr ultramarine  
 52 2sbgr blue  
 53 3sbgr rose  
 54 3sbgr carmine

b. Size 150x115mm.

- 55 1sbgr orange  
 56 1sbgr yellow  
 57 3sbgr rose

October 1865.

Stamp same as adhesives of same date embossed in upper right corner, blue inscription above stamp same as in preceding issue.

1° Tress I.

a. Size 147x84mm.

- 58 1gr rose  
 59 1gr carmine  
 60 2gr dull blue  
 61 2gr ultramarine  
 62 3gr brown  
 b. Size 150 x 115 mm.  
 63 1gr rose  
 64 2gr ?  
 65 3gr ?

The 2 and 3gr have not been seen, but are supposed to have been made.

2° Tress H.

a. Size 147x84mm.

- 66 1gr rose  
 67 2gr ultramarine  
 68 3gr ?

The 3gr has not been seen.

b. Size 150x115mm.

- 69 1gr rose  
 70 2gr ultramarine  
 71 3gr brown

COUNTERFEITS.

All the counterfeits of Brunswick are lithographed and with the exception of the first issue are not dangerous as they are easily detected by the absence of the watermark. Those of the first issue need a careful comparison, as a number of very good imitations have been made. The uncanceled stamps of the October, 1865, issue, which are still rather plentiful, are not reprints but remainders, they have never been counterfeited.

Very dangerous, however, are the stamps with forged perforation of the 1864-65 issue, the only test we know of is to compare the rouletted ones with the rouletting of the 1sbgr yellow of July 1st, 1864, which is rather ordinary, and to compare those *perforés* with any of the stamps of the October 1865 issue, as the perforations must correspond with those of those issues.

BUENOS AYRES.

Currency: 8 REALES=1 PESO=\$0.05 U. S.

Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 29th, 1858.

Typographed on white wove paper. One original design engraved on wood, this was reproduced, probably by electrotyping, and four plates were made, one for each value, differing only in the labels at the sides, the right one having the word "FRANCO" and the left one the value.

Each plate consisted of eight horizontal rows of six stamps each, all identical with one another.



That the original wood engraving was not used to make the plates, but that one electrotype was made from the original engraving, this electrotype being used to make the plates, seems to be proven by the circles in corners of each stamp; these circles being in all probability the places where the original electrotype was nailed to the block.

Size 22x18½ mm.

- 1 DOS P<sup>os</sup> (2 pesos) blue
- 2 DOS P<sup>os</sup> (2 " ) dark blue
- 3 TRES P<sup>os</sup> (3 " ) green
- 4 TRES P<sup>os</sup> (3 " ) yellow green
- 5 CUATO P<sup>os</sup> (4 " ) red
- 6 CINCO P<sup>os</sup> (5 " ) orange
- 7 CINCO P<sup>os</sup> (5 " ) yellow

November, 1858.

1° The plate of the 4 pesos was used to print stamps which were sold at 4 reales.

- 8 CUATO P<sup>os</sup> (4 reales) bistre
- 9 CUATO P<sup>os</sup> ( " ) brown
- 10 CUATO P<sup>os</sup> ( " ) dark brown

2° The plate of the 5 pesos was altered by partially erasing the first, and entirely erasing the fourth and fifth letters of the word *Cinco*.

- 11 : N P<sup>os</sup> (1 peso) yellow brown
- 12 : N P<sup>os</sup> ( " ) dark brown

January 1st, 1859.

1° Altered plate of the 5 pesos, used again to print stamps of the value of 1 peso

- 13 : N P<sup>os</sup> (1 peso) blue
- 14 : N P<sup>os</sup> ( " ) dark blue

2° The plate of the 4 pesos was altered by erasing the first three letters of *Cuato*; this was done in a very crude way, causing several varieties.

- 15 TO P<sup>os</sup> (1 peso) blue
- 16 TO P<sup>os</sup> ( " ) dark blue

Varities:

- 1° T P<sup>os</sup>
- 17 T P<sup>os</sup> (1 peso) blue
- 18 T P<sup>os</sup> ( " ) dark blue
- 2° C TO P<sup>os</sup>
- 19 C TO P<sup>os</sup> (1 peso) blue
- 20 C TO P<sup>os</sup> ( " ) dark blue
- 3° CUATO P<sup>os</sup>
- 21 CUATO P<sup>os</sup> (1 peso) blue
- 22 CUATO P<sup>os</sup> ( " ) dark blue

January 1st, 1860.



Typographed on wove paper. Size 21½x17½ mm.

1° Paris impression

- 23 4r green on bluish paper
- 24 1p blue on white paper
- 25 1p dark blue on white paper
- 26 2p vermilion on buff paper
- 2° local impression.

- 27 4r green on black paper
- 28 1p blue on white paper
- 29 1p dark blue on white paper
- 30 2p red on straw paper

Varities:

1° 1p cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 4 reales

- 31 4r blue, (half of 1p blue)

2° 2p cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 1 peso

- 32 1p red (half of 2p red)

November 12th 1862.

Same as preceding issue, local impression.

- 33 1p rose on straw paper
- 34 2p blue on white paper
- 35 2p dark blue on white paper

The Paris impressions are much clearer than the local print.

#### COUNTERFEITS.

1858-59 issue. There are a number of dangerous forgeries of this issue, they are badly lithographed on white wove paper and their appearance is very much like that of the genuine. It will be impossible to describe the difference between the genuine and the many counterfeits; we may mention however that in the genuine the second "O" of "Correos" is larger than the first, a fact which we have not seen in any of the counterfeits; but there is one positive test by which genuine stamps may be readily recognized, viz: in laying a Buenos-Ayres of the 1858-59 issue on its face all paper having been removed from the back, if genuine the impression will clearly show through. In our experience this test has never failed.

1860-62 issue. The counterfeits of this issue are lithographed on white paper and are not dangerous, as comparison of a stamp with any genuine of the series will easily tell its true nature.

#### THE GAUCHO STAMPS.

1859.



Lithographed on white wove paper.

- 4r yellow
- 6r green
- 8r lilac
- 10r blue

These stamps were made by a lithographic house of Buenos Ayres and were submitted to the government, who refused them on the grounds that lithographed stamps were too easily counterfeited, and adopted the wood engraving. These stamps are thus merely essays, and we do not see why they should have a place in a collection.

## BULGARIA.

Currency: 100 CENTIMES—I FRANC OF 100  
STOTINKI—I LEVA. I FRANC OF I LEVA  
—\$0.19 U. S. Currency.

## ADHESIVE STAMPS.

May 1st, 1879.

Typographed on white horizontally laid  
paper, watermarked with wavy lines. Value  
in centimes. Size  $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



Perforated 15.

- 1 5c black and orange
- 2 5c black and yellow
- 3 10c black and green
- 4 25c black and violet
- 5 50c black and blue
- 6 1fr black and red

June 1881.

Same impression, paper, etc., as preced-  
ing issue, but value in stotinki.



Perforated 15.

- 7 3s red and gray
- 8 5s black and orange
- 9 10s black and green
- 10 15s red and green
- 11 25s black and violet
- 12 30s blue and brown

Variety: 30s cut diagonally in two, each  
half being used as a 15s.

- 13 15s blue and brown (half of 30s)

1882.

Same as preceding issue but change of  
colors.

Perforated 15.

- 14 3s orange and lemon.
- 15 5s green and light green
- 16 10s rose and flesh
- 17 15s violet and lilac
- 18 25s dark blue and light blue

- 19 30s violet and light green

- 20 50s dark blue and flesh

Varieties:

- a. Error of color.

- 21 5s rose and flesh

b. 30s cut diagonally in two, each half  
being used as a 15s.

- 22 15s violet and light green (half of 30s)  
1884-85.

Provisional issues.

Stamps of 1881 and 1882 issues surcharged  
with new values.



Type I.



Type II

Perforated 15.

- 23 3s on 10s rose and flesh, black sur-  
charge, type I
- 24 5s on 30s blue and brown, red sur-  
charge, type I
- 25 5s on 30s blue and brown, black sur-  
charge, type I
- 26 15s on 25s dark blue and light blue,  
black surcharge, type II.
- 27 50s on 1fr black and red, black sur-  
charge, type II (1885.)

1885.

Same impression, paper, etc., as preced-  
ing issues.



Perforated 15.

- 28 1s pearl gray
- 29 2s slate green

1886.

Same as preceding issue, but denomination  
of value spelled differently.



Perforated 15.

- 30 1s pearl gray

31 2s slate green

1887.

Same impression, paper, etc., as preceding issue.



Perforated 15.

32 1l red and black

1889-90.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 16x22½.



Perforated 13.

33 1s violet

34 2s gray

35 3s bistre brown

36 5s yellow green (1889)

37 10s rose

38 15s orange

39 25s blue

40 30s dark brown

41 50s blue green

42 1l orange red (1889)

## UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1884.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18x23 mm.



Lozenge perforation.

101 5c yellow

102 5c yellow orange

103 25c carmine

104 50c blue

1886.

Same as preceding issue.

Unperforated.

105 5c orange red

106 5c yellow orange

107 25c carmine

108 50c blue

October 1887.

Same as preceding issues.

Perforated 11½.

109 5c yellow

110 5c yellow orange

111 25c red

112 50c blue

## REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

1883.

Typographed on white laid paper, watermarked wavy lines. Size 20x40 mm.



Perforated 13.

201 10s gray

## COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no counterfeits of the regular issues of Bulgaria; there are in existence however some very good counterfeits of the provisional issues made by printing a forged surcharge over genuine stamps; it needs an experienced eye or comparison to detect them.



Some years ago a set of stamps similar to annexed cut purporting to be a provisional issue preceding the first regular issue of Bulgaria, were sold in Europe as great rarities; it did not take long before they were relegated to the ranks of frauds.

Another humbug the concoction of some Eastern dealer is the 3s on 5s green of the 1882 issue which was chronicled last year, (1889.)



WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY OF THE NEW ISSUES U. S.  
ADHESIVES.

## STAMPS AND POSTAL CARDS.

We have had frequent occasion to commend the great administrative ability displayed by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. In the larger lines of his important duty he has improved the postal service to such an extent that it is felt and appreciated by the business men of the entire country. There are some minor details where it may have been impossible for him to extend the same vigilance, which are justly criticised by the public, and which he will no doubt thank *The Press* for calling to his attention. The old green postage stamps were sickly and distasteful, but the new orange stamps, whose æsthetic color clings to one's fingers and diffuses itself all over the envelope on which it is affixed, is a blotchy nuisance. If the contractors cannot furnish fast orange color let it be changed at once. Then there are the blotting paper postal cards, which are another disgrace to the government. Give us good postage stamps and good postal cards, Mr. Wanamaker, and you will have the public blessing.—*The Press*.

## THE SMUDGY RED WASHINGTON.

A reproachful correspondent addresses to us this remonstrance :

"It is hardly magnanimous in *The Sun* to pitch into the Postmaster General for giving us the new two-cent stamp. Of course it is no improvement on its predecessor, the sickly green. It is a cheap, inartistic little red joker which we are asked to stick on our envelopes. But *The Sun* did it, and let *The Sun* sustain it."

This gives us an opportunity to say that *The Sun* positively and emphatically disavows all responsibility for the color which John Wanamaker has daubed on the new two-cent postage stamp, or for the change in the design of the plate.

The change in design is no improvement. The old plate was simple, chaste, and satisfactory. It was the design adopted by Gen. Arthur's administration and originally rendered in the dull Venetian red which distinguished the most beautiful postage stamp ever issued by any government.

All would have been well had it not entered the head of a sickly green subordinate in the Post Office Department under Mr. Cleveland to celebrate his own moral and intellectual hue at the expense of George Washington's reputation and of the American public's comfort.

What *The Sun* labored for, backed by a powerful national sentiment, was to secure, first, the abolition of the sickly green; and, in the second place, the restoration of the satisfactory dull red which everybody liked and which met the most rigid requirements of correct æsthetics.

The sickly green went, but the dull Venetian red didn't return. Like some other half-baked intelligences, the Hon. John Wanamaker thought that while accepting *The Sun's* advice he could improve upon its suggestions. He brought to bear on the selection of colors a taste educated in the hosiery department of his emporium; and the bargain counter instinct impelled him to impose upon the people an ink which is not only too florid, but is also too gummy. It rubs off. It won't wash. It isn't a fast color.



This is the plain truth about the new two-cent postage stamp. We don't sustain it, except so far as it supercedes the sickly green. The remedy is about as bad as the disease. Considering the new stamp in connection with the new bargain counter postal card of cheap blotting paper, nobody need wonder that Wanamaker has deemed it prudent to insure his life for \$1,500,000.—*New York Sun*.

### SLIGHTLY SARCASTIC.

San Francisco *Alta*: The new postage stamp is painted red, but the paper is as poor as the unemployed and thin as a politician's promise.

### AUCTION SALES.

#### THE GEORGE F. CRANE SALE.

Following close upon the heels of the Brock sales, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd., sold on March 31st and April 1st, the fine collection of Mr. Geo. F. Crane, of New York.

Besides containing many rare stamps one of the greatest attractions of this collection was the faultless condition of most of the stamps, as almost every specimen was a perfect copy.

The following prices were realized for some of the rare stamps:

New York, 1843, 3c blue, wove paper, used,	\$20 00
" 1843, 3c blue, glazed paper, creased, used,	6 10
" 1845, 5c black, variety, with double line, used,	16 00
Providence, 10c black,	17 50
United States, 1857, 5c red brown, used,	5 00
" 1866, 3c vermilion,	10 00
" 1869, 90c carmine, grilled,	5 70
" Carrier stamp, 1849, 1c pink, on letter,	7 00
" " " 1c yellow, "	5 50
" " " 1c buff, used,	6 25
" " " 1851, 1c red, used,	7 00
Barbados, 1878, 1p on half of 5sh, used,	7 75
Bolivia, 1867 5c violet, used,	6 50
" " 10c brown, "	10 25
" " 10c green, "	5 50
" " 50c blue, doubtful type,	7 50
" " 100c green, "	7 00
" 1869, 500c black, 9 stars,	10 00
" 1871, 500c " 11 stars,	31 00
Brazil, 1844, 180r black, used,	4 50
" " 300r " "	6 50
" " 600r " "	9 00
British Columbia Vanc Id, 1868, 10c rose pink and blue,	6 15
" " " 1d green and blue,	8 00
British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta, patimus error, used,	11 00
" " 4c blue, " " " "	12 25
" 1856, 4c magenta, type set, used,	37 00
" 1862, 1c brown used,	6 50



Buenos Ayres, 1858, 1 peso brown, used,	5 25
" 1858, 3 pesos green, "	13 00
" 1858, 4 reales, brown, "	10 00
Canada, 1857, 7½p green, used,	5 10
Cape Good Hope, 1861 wood block, 1p red, used,	5 50
Ceylon, 1857, 1sh 9p green, used,	6 00
" 1879, 2r 50c red brown	6 25
France, 1849, 1 fc vermilion, used,	15 00
French Colonies, Guadeloupe, unpaid, 40c black,	5 00
Great Britain, 1882, £5 orange, used,	7 00
Hawaiian Islands, unpaid, 1859, 2c black on bluish, used,	5 75
" " " 1863, 2c blue, used,	5 60
" " " 1864, 1c black,	6 00
Japan, 1874, 30s slate, on thin native paper,	7 50
Mauritius, 1848, 1p red, white paper, used,	6 75
" 1848, 1p red, bluish paper, "	5 10
" 1848, 2p blue, " " "	8 00
" 1863, 1sh green, used,	6 00
Mexico, 1864, Eagle, 3c brown, used, cut close	22 00
" 1867, Gothic surcharge, ½r gray, used,	7 75
" 1867, " " 1r blue, used	6 75
" 1867, " " 8r brown, used,	5 50
New Brunswick, 1857, 1sh violet, used,	34 00
New Foundland, 1857, 4p scarlet vermilion, used,	7 25
" 1857, 6p scarlet vermilion, used,	9 50
New South Wales, 1850 Sydney view, 1p red, Plate I, used,	6 25
" " " " 1p red, retouched, "	6 25
" " " " 1p red, " "	6 75
" " " " 2p blue, Plate III (2d retouch)	
" " " " used,	5 75
" " " " 3p green, used,	6 00
" " 1853, 8p orange, used,	8 50
New Zealand, 1855, blue paper, 1p red, used,	5 80
Nova Scotia, 1857, 1sh violet, used,	28 00
Peru, 1858, ½p yellow, used,	8 00
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c orange, used,	8 00
" " 1854, 5c vermilion,	7 25
" " 1862, 1r violet	5 50
Roumania, 1858, 5 paras black, used,	8 50
St. Vincent, 1880, 1p on half of 6p green,	7 00
" 1882, 4p on 1sh vermilion, used, slightly damaged,	6 50
Saxony, 1850, 3pf red, used,	12 25
Shanghai, 1876, 12c brown,	5 00
Spain, 1850, 10r green, used,	7 00
" 1852, 2r red, used,	24 00
" 1853, 2r red, used,	10 50
Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, 4r black, used,	15 00
" Vaud, 1849, 4c red and black, used,	30 05
Tasmania, 1853, 1p blue, used,	6 75
Trinidad, 1856, lithographed, blue, used,	8 00
" 1858, badly lithographed, dark blue, used,	7 00
" 1858, badly lithographed, gray, used,	6 00
" 1858, 4p lilac, used,	6 00
" 1858, 6p green, used,	5 50

Turks Island, 1881, 4p on 1sh violet,	11 00
"    1881, 4p on 1p red, used,	6 75
Tuscany, 1852, 6oc crazie brick red, slightly damaged, used,	14 00
"    1853, 1 soldi, white paper, used,	5 50
"    1853, 9 crazie, white paper, used,	6 25
Two Sicilies, 1860, blue, cross, used,	8 25
U. S. Colombia, 1861, 2½c black, used,	6 15
"    1862, 1peso lilac, used,	10 50
Uruguay, 1860, 12oc blue, used,	6 25
Victoria, 1868, 5sh blue on yellow paper, not very fine, used,	6 50

The above will serve as a fair indication of the prices realized at this sale, and will show that good material is always welcome, and is appreciated by our collectors.

#### THE C. B. CORWIN SALES.

For some time the well known collector, Mr. C. B. Corwin, has confined his attention to certain countries, and he has now decided to sell at public auction that portion of his collection which he has decided to discard. In many respects the two sales which include his stamps are unique as they contain a vast number of errors and varieties not generally to be obtained, and many used specimens of stamps which usually are met with in uncanceled state.

Of course the sales contain a great many rare stamps, and from the nature of the sale, every collector can readily see that it will pay him to carefully look over the catalogues.

Among the rarities we may mention the following :

Providence, 10c black,—some very rare U.S. Envelope stamps;—U S Locals: Adams & Co., head to right; Brown & McGill;—Confederate Locals: Athens, 5c purple; Lenoir, 5c blue and orange; Mobile, 2c black, unused;—a splendid lot of all the rare Bolivia stamps;—Dominican Republic, 1862, 1r green, and 1865, ½r green and 1r buff;—Finland, error, 10kop claret, and Envelope 10kop on blue paper;—Hawaiian Islands, fine cancelled type set stamps;—a splendid lot of Madeira;—Mexico, eagle, 3c brown surcharged; 1868, 10oc brown on brown, unperforated;—Peru, ½ peso yellow, and a magnificent lot of the rare surcharged stamps; also the very rare 1 dinero green with arms inverted;—fine early Philippine Islands, and many of the later-day surcharges;—Portugal, a superb cancelled Doña Maria 100reis;—Portuguese Indies, a magnificent lot, almost complete, of all the early issues, and a fine lot of surcharged stamps including many rarities;—Spain; 1852, 2 reales; 1853, 2 reales; Madrid 1 and 3 cuartos; 1854, 1 real light blue; a fine lot of Habilitados.

Besides the stamps already mentioned, these sales contain the finest lot of cut square early German Envelopes that have ever been offered at public auction, and we would advise collectors to carefully revise the catalogue in these lines. It is but seldom that collectors can find in one sale all the rare Prussian, Mecklenburg, etc, envelopes, and this opportunity should not be lost.

This pair of sales will take place on May 19th and 26th, and catalogues may be had on application.

## STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held on the the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge. Secretary, Robert S. Lehman.

For information address the Secretary, 116 E. 90th Street, New York.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGULAR MEETING, HELD MARCH 26th, ADJOURNED FROM  
MARCH 19th, 1890.

Present: President August Dejonge in the chair. Messrs. Clotz, Albrecht Bauer, Schumann and Benary. Minutes of last meeting accepted as read.

The proposed amendment to the constitution, Art. I. Sec. I.

"The A. P. A. members of the S. I. P. S constitute the I. branch of the A. P. A." Seconded and carried.

Amendment to Art. 7, Sec. 23, made Nov. 20, 1889, and Aug. 17, 1887, shall be cancelled and Art. 7. Sec. 23, hereafter reads: "The annual dues shall be \$3.00 for active and \$2.00 for corresponding members, payable annually in advance at the November meeting, and the A. P. A. members shall pay their dues to the A. P. A. Secretary individually." Seconded and carried.

Mr. Bauer moved that the *Metropolitan Philatelist* be the official organ of this Society, seconded and carried.

Mr. Dejonge reported that our member Mr. Van der Willigen is at present in very bad health, and unable to attend to his duties and the members are requested not to address any correspondence to him. The Society condoles with him and wishes him a speedy recovery.

A letter has been received from our honorary member Mr. Paul Ascher, of Lima, in which he promised to send us in a few weeks a supplementary catalogue of the Peruvian Stamps, &c., up to January, 1890.

Members are requested to send in their contributions to the Society Stamp Album, also their photographs for the Photo. Album.

Mr. A. S. Tibbit offers exchanges to the members and in consequence the Exchange manager is instructed to correspond with him.

As the nominations for the May election of officers for this Society will be in order at our next meeting, members are requested to attend.

Messrs. Clotz and Schumann were appointed a committee on nominations, to report at the next meeting.

Adjournment.

E. L. SCHUMANN, *Secretary pro tem.*

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th Street, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, 161 E. 90th St., New York City.

## SOME REMARKS ON THE EARLIER STAMPS OF TRINIDAD.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society of London, January 17th, 1890.

BY E. D. BACON.

From the earliest days of collecting the stamps of Trinidad have always presented more difficulties to philatelists than those of any other of the British West Indies. The two most important points in connection with their history that require elucidation are, as you know, the following: (a) What were the franking powers of the labels without expressed values; (b) What was the method of production employed for the native-printed stamps. Both questions have raised much controversy amongst collectors, and many divergent opinions are held upon each; they practically, however, remain unsolved to the present day. The object of this paper is to try and throw some light upon the general history of these stamps, more particularly with reference to the two questions I have named.

As far back as April last I commenced collecting together what materials I could find, with the view of seeing whether it was possible to offer any reasonable explanation of the difficulties connected with these stamps. It was only when I came to search through the philatelic journals for papers treating on these subjects that I learnt how very little has at any time been written upon the stamps of this island, and I at once saw I should not get much assistance from that source. I then addressed a letter to Mr. J. A. Bulmer, the present Postmaster General of Trinidad, asking him for certain particulars relating to the issue of the stamps. In his reply he says: "I have the honour to inform you that my appointment to this colony as Postmaster-General only dates back to 1883, and that there are absolutely no official records of the postage stamps, &c., issued for any period prior to that time I have forwarded your letter to the persons long resident in the colony who have taken an interest in the collection of postage stamps, and I now enclose the reply of Mr. Taylor, one of the best informed persons in Trinidad on such matters." Thanks to Mr. Bulmer's courtesy, his letter put me in correspondence with Mr. Taylor, and he and I have been in constant communication ever since. Mr. James Graham Taylor, the gentleman referred to in Mr. Bulmer's letter, has been a stamp collector for many years, and he at once became interested in the investigation I had begun. He has devoted a great deal of his leisure during the last few months to endeavouring to obtain as full and complete replies as possible to the various questions I addressed to him at different periods, and I am indebted to him for much of the new information I am able to lay before you this evening.

The inland postal service of the island was first commenced in the year 1851, the Ordinance establishing the post being published in *The Trinidad Royal Gazette* for April 16th, of that year. I take the following clauses from that document:

"TRINIDAD, 4th April, 1851.

"*An Ordinance for Establishing an Inland Post and Rates of Postage within the Colony.*

"II. And be it enacted, That there shall be one General Post Office in the Town of Port of Spain, where letters may be received from all places within the colony and parts out of the colony, and whence all letters may be despatched to all places within the colony and to all parts out of the colony.

"VIII. And be it enacted, That on every letter arriving in this colony from any place beyond the limits of the colony, if delivered from the General Post Office in Port of Spain, and on every letter posted at the General Post Office in Port of Spain for transmission to any place beyond the limits of the colony, there shall be charged and shall be paid to Her Majesty for the use of the colony one uniform rate of one penny

"IX. And be it enacted, That the postage payable on all letters arriving in this colony from any place beyond the limits of this colony shall be paid by the person to whom the same may be addressed on the delivery of the same to him.

"X. And be it enacted, That all letters arriving in this colony from any place beyond the limits of this colony, and delivered from any post office except the General Post Office in Port of Spain, and all letters posted at any post office in this colony except the General Post Office in Port of Spain, for transmission to any place beyond the limits of this colony, and all letters transmitted by the post from any one place to any other place within the limits of this colony, shall be charged by weight, according to the following scale; and the several numbers of rates of postage hereinafter set forth shall be charged, and shall be paid to Her Majesty for the use of the colony on all such letters; that is to say, on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one rate of postage; on every letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage; on every letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage; on every letter exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage; and on every letter exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage; and for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of postage; and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce. And on all such letters there shall be paid the following rates of postage; that is to say, on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one uniform rate of one penny; and on every letter exceeding half an ounce in weight, progressive and additional rates of postage (each additional rate being estimated at one penny), according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore fixed and declared.

"XI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That as regards all letters posted at any post office within this colony, all such letters when posted shall have thereon or affixed thereto a stamp or stamps to the amount of the rates of postage payable on the same under this Ordinance; and in all cases in which any letter shall be posted at any post office within this colony without having thereon or affixed thereto such stamp or stamps, or having thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps, the value or amount of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable under this Ordinance, such letter shall not in any case be forwarded by the post, but shall if posted at any other office than the General Post Office be transmitted to such General Post Office, and shall so far as may be practicable be returned to the sender thereof.

"XII. And be it enacted, That the Governor shall from time to time provide proper and sufficient dies or other implements for expressing and denoting rates or duties of one penny and twopence, or rates or duties of any other value or amount as the Governor shall see fit for the purposes herein mentioned; and stamps shall be made or impress from such dies or other implements as the Governor shall from time to time by writing under his hand direct



"XIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint such persons as he shall see fit to retail the stamps denoting the duties of postage on letters.

"XIV. And be it enacted, That printed newspapers may be sent free of postage, or liable to postage according to the rates and regulations herein after set forth; that is to say:

"Printed British or Foreign Newspapers brought to this colony by packet boats or private ships	Free.
"Printed British or Foreign Newspapers or Island Newspapers transmitted by post from any one place to any other place within this colony	Each One Penny.
"Island Newspapers sent by post from this colony	Free.
"Printed Votes and Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, Periodical Publications, Pamphlets, Magazines, Reviews and other Publications, sent to this colony by packet, if delivered at the General Post Office, in Port of Spain	One Penny.
"If delivered at any other Post Office, and if not exceeding one ounce	One Penny.
"If exceeding one ounce for every ounce beyond that weight	One Penny.

"PATTERNS:

"Packets or covers containing patterns or samples, being open at the sides, and not exceeding one ounce, and without any letter or writing in, upon, or within any such packet or cover, other than the name of the sender, his place of abode, the prices of the articles contained therein, and the name and address of the person to whom the packet or cover shall be sent	One Penny.
"Letters not open at the sides containing patterns or samples, and not exceeding one ounce in weight	Two Pence.

"XV. And be it enacted, That it shall not be compulsory to send newspapers by post.

"Passed in Council this Fourth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one.

"(Signed)

RICHARD D. CADIZ,

"Clerk of Council.

"The foregoing Ordinance was duly proclaimed by me, in Port of Spain, this 11th day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one.

"(Signed)

W. B. GOULD,

"Marshal."

Although, as we see, the above Ordinance was proclaimed on the 11th April, 1851, Mr Taylor informs me the inland postal service was not commenced until August 14th of that year. The latter would, therefore, be the correct date of the first issued stamps, which we know were those without expressed values. There is a somewhat curious incident in connection with the date of this issue, which I am unable to give a satisfactory explanation of. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. tell me they sent the first supply of stamps out to the island on December 21st, 1848, and a second lot in December 1850, so the authorities must have had a stock of stamps on hand long before they were needed. Why they should order a second lot before the first were issued will probably remain known to themselves alone. I have searched



*The Gazette* for the years 1849 and 1850 in vain for any notice of the issue of stamps prior to 1851.

I have also looked through *The Gazette* for 1847 and 1848 without finding any notice or even reference to the "Lady McLeod" local. As the Inland Postal Service was only started in August, 1851, the stamp was probably employed by the owners of the steamer as a purely private means of franking letters carried by their vessel between the Towns of San Fernando and Port of Spain, and had no connection whatever with the Post Office.

Now with regard to the much-disputed question of the postal values of the early stamps. We see from Clauses VIII. and X. of the Ordinance that there was one uniform rate of One Penny for the transmission of half ounce letters within the Island, and a similar charge, irrespective of weight and the foreign rate, for letters forwarded to or despatched from places outside the Colony, when those letters were posted at or delivered from the General Post Office in Port of Spain. Clause XII. states that the Governor shall provide One Penny and Two Penny stamps, or such other stamps as he may find requisite for carrying out the new arrangements. It is quite obvious no other values would be required to defray the new rates; in fact a One Penny stamp was all that was really necessary. Foreign letters, as was usually the case in those days, would mostly be forwarded unpaid, provided they bore a colonial Penny stamp for the local rate, or the postage would be defrayed in money, for it was not until January 1st, 1859, that the prepayment of letters to Great Britain was made compulsory. Now entire letters are known with the red, blue, or lilac stamp upon them which have passed between two towns in the Island; and I have before me three entire letter-sheets sent from the Colony to Barbadoes. One of the latter bears the brown stamp, and is dated Trinidad, Nov. 27th, 1851; the second has a blue stamp of the first issue, and is postmarked Trinidad, Oct. 28th, 1852; and the third carries a grey stamp, and the postmark Trinidad, July 10th, 1853. Each letter has also the Barbadoes postmark, dated two days later than the Trinidad one. All three letters have the numeral 4 written in ink on the face, which I take to signify the foreign postage, which being identical in each instance points to the same postal value of One Penny (the local Island rate) for all three stamps. Then we have used pairs and blocks of the blue stamp, Mr. Tapling's collection containing an unsevered used strip of five of the native printed grey. It is true the letters with the blue, lilac, and grey stamps may have been heavy ones, but we should remember the former stamp, if it only represented Two Pence, would carry an ounce letter, and I think we may consider this a slight argument against a higher value for this stamp. Let us next see what help Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.—the printers of the stamps—can render us. I have had one or two interviews with the manager and other members of this firm upon the subject of the different values, and by their kindness I am able to give you the following interesting information. The first supply, which, as I have already stated, was sent out on December 21st, 1848, consisted of blue and lilac stamps, no values being given in their books. These were followed in December, 1850, with blue and brown; January, 1852, blue and brown; September, 1852, One Penny, no colour given; February, 1853, red and blue; September, 1853, red; February, 1854, One Penny, red; July, 1854, One Penny, purple; December 31st, 1855, and December 1st, 1856, no colours or values given; June 24th, 1857, One Penny, red; and a further supply of One Penny, red, stamps on each of the following dates; February 17th and October 26th, 1858;\* April and August 5th, 1859;

\*A supply of 4d., lilac, 6d., green and 1s., purple stamps, with value expressed, was also sent out with this and the succeeding consignments.

March 24th, 1860, and so on to 1862. You will notice there were never more than two colours ordered at the same time, and these only for the first few consignments, which is certainly strange if three values were wanted for the service. Taking these particulars into consideration, with what I have previously said, I would suggest that the brown, red, lilac, and purple stamps probably each represented One Penny at different periods, while the blue may have done duty during the first year for Two Pence, but afterwards for only One Penny. I am aware in making this suggestion I am entirely at variance with all former writers upon the subject, but not one of these, so far as I have been able to discover, had any good reason for assigning the values they did—of Six Pence to the blue and One Shilling to the lilac. It would certainly be interesting to know how in the first instance these values came to be given to these two stamps. The earliest work I possess that gives any values to these stamps is the English translation of M. Moens' *Catalogue* Dr. C. W. Viner, published in 1864. In this book, at page 114, the following remarks will be found: "NOTE.—The value of the red stamp is 1 penny, of the blues 6 pence, of the others 1 shilling." As I have no copy of the French edition from which the translation was made, I am unable to say whether this note is given on M. Moens' authority, or whether it was added by the editor, Dr. C. W. Viner. If on the former's, M. Moens appears to be now more undecided upon the subject, as in the sixth edition of his *Catalogue* he puts a note of interrogation after all except the red stamp, which he calls One Penny. Several writers have even added a fourth value to the first issue—viz., Four Pence—which they say was represented by the reddish-puce stamp on "blued" paper. I think, however, the majority of collectors are now agreed no such value existed at this time, and that the variety of colour was merely an early shade of the One Penny. I feel there is still a good deal to be said upon this difficult question of the values, but I hope you will consider the suggestions I have put forward are worthy of some consideration; should you not think them sufficient to prove my contention. At any rate, the information of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., if they have made no mistake, helps to prove the purple stamp was One Penny, and not One Shilling, although it is still possible this stamp may have been issued as some other value during a portion of its existence.

I may add, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. inform me that the same plate was used for printing all the stamps with unexpressed values, and that the plate contained 110 stamps, arranged in eleven horizontal rows of ten.

We will now pass on to consider the native-printed stamps. These stamps were issued at different periods as provisionals, pending a fresh supply of the stamps then in use from England. According to dated specimens, there appear to have been at least three separate issues of these makeshifts. The first took place apparently in October, 1852; the second at the end of 1856; and the third towards the autumn of 1858. The earliest copy I have seen to which a date can be assigned is one of the first and best impressions of the blue, on a letter-sheet in Mr. Tapling's collection, postmarked Trinidad, October 10th, 1852; Barbadoes, October 12th, 1852. Then I have seen another blue, not so good an impression, which was taken off a letter dated January 8th, 1857; and lastly, the very poor "blurred" copies are usually found on envelopes postmarked about the autumn of 1858.

Mr. Taylor tells me the stamps were produced by a French artist named

Charles Pétit, who was living in the island at that time, and he sends me the following short account of his history, which he has obtained from one of his people. Charles Pétit who was an engraver and lithographer, was born at Bordeaux in 1822 or 1823. He left France after the third revolution and the deposition of Louis Philippe, his father having lost most of his property during that eventful period, having been engraver, lithographer and printer to the Government. The subject of our sketch went from Bordeaux to Surinam, also to Demerara, Cayenne, Barbadoes, and Venezuela. He then went to Trinidad, where he only remained two years. He left in September 1853, for New York for the benefit of his health, but died at sea during the voyage there.

Mr. Taylor further informs me, the stones from which the stamps were printed are still preserved in the Colonial Secretary's Department at Government House. They are both ordinary lithographic stones of a light greyish colour. The one I designate A is in shape an irregular narrow upright rectangle, measuring 9 inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches in width at the top, and  $4\frac{1}{16}$  inches at the bottom, and is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in thickness. It has only one design upon it, which is placed about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the bottom of the stone. The other B is an oblong, measuring  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with a thickness of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It bears fifty four designs, arranged in six horizontal rows of nine stamps each. The design on the first is drawn reversed and is engraved—i. e. cut into the stone—while those on B are also reversed, but appear slightly raised. It is evident this was a lithographic transfer made in the usual way from A. Mr. Taylor has kindly sent me over the tracings of the two stones I now hand round for your inspection. He obtained these by placing the face of the stones on the card and drawing his pencil round them. He has also, as you will observe, located the exact position of the designs as they exist upon each. The cut on stone A is quite fresh and very distinct, so that if more than one transfer had been taken we should not get the extremely poor blurred impressions we find among these stamps, and the gradual deterioration I have shown took place, by the post-marked copies I have already drawn attention to. No other stones or plates are to be found in the Colonial Secretary's Office, so there is little doubt, I think, that all the provisional stamps were produced from the two stones I have described. What I am not quite so sure of is, whether stamps were printed from stone A for issue to the public. The stone has blue colouring matter upon it, so impressions have evidently been taken off in this colour, but whether these were merely proof copies or not is, I think, uncertain. The process of printing stamps one at a time would be necessarily so tedious that, if resorted to at all, it would only have been so for a short period—say during the manufacture of the lithographic transfer. On the other hand, we find some of the earliest of these stamps with such clear impressions that they have somewhat the appearance of engravings, and they have been actually described as such by several philatelic writers, one of whom, the late Captain H. O. Weare, in a paper on "The Stamps of Trinidad," published in *The Philatelic Journal* for April 15th, 1872, went so far as to state the specimens I now refer to were printed from an engraved copper-plate. My own belief is no stamps were printed from stone A for issue, and my opinion is corroborated by a horizontal pair of the earliest impressions in Mr. Tapling's collection. These two stamps show the same distance between each other as some of the later issued poor copies do, which certainly belong to stone B, and both stamps have also evidently been printed at one and the same time. I am consequently of opinion that all the native stamps ever issued were printed from stone B, and that the impressions taken from this

stone gradually degenerated, partly from wear, and it may be partly from carelessness in the printing of the stamps after Mr. Pétit's death.

All conceivable shades of blue, from indigo to very pale and even blue-green, are known for these provisionals. The stamp is also found printed in shades of grey, which, judging from the impressions, was the last colour employed previous to the change to red. The paper also varies from pelure to thin card, the earliest and best impressions being usually found upon a yellow-toned paper. In some catalogues the gray stamp is put down as representing one shilling, but, like the so-called fourpence of the first issue, most collectors now consider this a variety of colour only, and that the stamp had the same postal value as the blue.

Mr. Taylor tells me in one of his letters that stone B is very much blurred over with red colouring, thus proving the red stamp was the last printed. I notice M. Moens, in the sixth edition of his *Catalogue* mentions the red stamp was reprinted in 1882. I do not know on whose authority this statement is made, but I should be more inclined to believe the stamps that turned up in some quantity about that date were remainders, of which there were probably many on hand, as the variety was so little used.

As regards the colour employed for these native stamps. It may be, blue was first selected as being the colour of the One Penny stamp then in use, or that the printer chose it in preference to any other, either on account, as he thought, of its better printing qualities or because no supply of red "ink" was available. When the last lot of stamps was required in 1858, the colour would naturally be changed to red to conform to that of the One Penny then current, which we see from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s list of stamps sent out had been red, without intermission, for sometime previously.

This completes all I have to say upon the native-printed stamps, but before concluding my paper I propose to give you copies of a few further postal notices I have extracted from *The Trinidad Royal Gazette*. The first institutes a postal delivery of correspondence within the towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando, letters, &c., having previously only been delivered when called for at the various post-offices. This notice appeared in *The Gazette* for August 11th, 1852:

"NOTICE.

"*Postal delivery within the Towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando.*

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, PORT OF SPAIN, 9th August, 1852.

"His Excellency the Governor having authorised a DAILY POSTAL DELIVERY (Sunday excepted) within the *Towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando*, commencing this day, the undersigned hereby gives Notice thereof to the Public; and that in order to give greater facility to such delivery, it is necessary that Parties should direct their correspondents to add to the usual address on their Letters, &c., the name of the Street, and also the number of the House in which they reside. In the case of Merchants' Letters, however, these particulars will be unnecessary.

"(Signed) JAS. H. O'BRIEN, *General Postmaster.*"

Mr. James H. O'Brien was appointed Postmaster of the General Post Office in Port of Spain on August 13th, 1851—the day before the commencement of the Inland Postal Service. The following is a list of the subsequent postmasters who have held office from that date to the present time: Mr. Ellys Layton succeeded Mr. O'Brien as Colonial Postmaster on the 1st June, 1853;



and Mr. William Eversly was appointed Postmaster-General of the Colony on December 14th, 1860. He was succeeded in 1865 by Mr. Charles Chipchase, who was followed, on October 13th, 1866, by his brother, Mr. Henry Chipchase. The latter was succeeded, on January 1st, 1879, by Mr. J. W. O'Brien, who was a son of the Mr. O'Brien appointed in 1851. He remained in office until the year 1883, when the present Postmaster-General, Mr. J. A. Bulmer, who was formerly Postmaster of Cyprus, was appointed.

The next two notices are taken from *The Gazette* for October 20th, 1858, and January 5th, 1858, respectively.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, 9th October, 1858.

"NOTICE

"IS HEREBY GIVEN, That *from and after this date* ALL LETTERS addressed to the UNITED KINGDOM must be PREPAID, in order to obviate the apprehended inconvenience of a large number of letters being detained, owing to the writers being ignorant of the new regulations, and thus posting them *unpaid*; the transmission of such letters for a further limited period, say, until 31st December next, has been sanctioned, but imposing on each a fine of *Sixpence*, in addition to the postage due upon them.

"(Signed) ELLYS LAYTON, Col. Postmaster."

"Compulsory Prepayment of Letters to the United Kingdom.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, 27th December, 1858.

"FROM FIRST JANUARY NEXT all Letters addressed to the UNITED KINGDOM must be prepaid. Any Letters posted *unpaid* will not be forwarded to their destination, but will be opened and returned to the writers. The Colonial Penny Stamps now in use will answer the purpose of prepaying Letters, until such time as the requisite description shall have been received from England.

"(Signed) ELLYS LAYTON, Colonial Postmaster."

The last notice is particularly important, as you will observe it speaks of the postage to England being paid by the Colonial Penny stamps until the arrival of the required values. The rate to England at this period was sixpence the  $\frac{1}{4}$ oz; so it is certain if other values had previously been in use in the island, only one penny stamps were in stock at this time. We see from the following notice, published in *The Gazette* for May 11th, 1859, that the fourpenny, sixpenny, and one shilling stamps, with the values expressed, were first issued on May 9th in that year:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 9th May, 1859.

"POSTAGE STAMPS, representing 1s., 6d., 4d., and 1d., are now procurable, on application to Mr. EVERSLEY, the Confidential Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, on the terms mentioned in the notice issued on the 24th February last.

"(Signed) J. SCOTT BUSHE, Colonial Secretary."

We shall find on referring to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.'s list of the stamps sent out to the Island that the colour of the One Penny mentioned in this notice was red.

The above issue completes the list of the imperforate stamps of Trinidad, with the exception of one or two accidental varieties found among some of the later printings. I propose breaking off my paper to-night at this point, and I have now given you as much of the history of these early imperforate stamps as Mr. J. G. Taylor and I have been able to collect together to this date. In conclusion, let me add, I regret I have been unable to produce sufficient official information to prove conclusively what were the actual postal values of the early stamps, but I hope by drawing fresh attention to the subject we shall not have long to wait for a decisive solution of this philatelic problem.—*Philatelic Record*, March 1890.

## NOTES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. R. H. Willcox has shown us an albino of the current 1c envelope, large baronial size.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—We have seen a letter sheet stamped with the so-called Statesville stamp, and bearing no cancellation, thus proving it to be merely a postmark and not a provisional issue of the Confederate States.

BRAZIL.—The Brazilian government will soon issue Telegraph stamps and stamps for tax due on telegrams. Of the regular Telegraph stamps there will be three series.

1st Series: 100, 200 and 500 reis, same size as the ordinary postage stamps; the design represents Mercury with the coat of arms of the Republic at his side and a bunch of electric flashes beneath.

2d Series: 1000, 2000 and 5000 reis, same size as first series, similar design but Mercury replaced by Liberty,

3d Series: 10000, 20000 and 50000 reis, same size as first and second series, the design is the Coat of Arms of the Republic and a bunch of electric flashes.

The unpaid stamps are similar, but are only of the following values; 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000 and 5000 reis.

The colors are the same as those of the regular postage stamps.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Mr. C. B. Corwin has kindly called our attention to some errors in the list of British Guiana stamps given in last month's Journal, thus enabling us to correct them this month, before the list was printed in book form. We earnestly wish that every one of our readers will do us the same favor, viz: immediately call our attention to any error or omission that he may find in our catalogue as soon as published in our JOURNAL; the work is laborious, and one in which errors are unavoidable, no catalogue of this kind has ever been published without mistakes, but we hope in our work to reduce these to a minimum and will certainly be successful if every collector, large or small, will give us a little help whenever it is in his power.

CEYLON.—The accomplished surcharges have made a new type of the surcharge of "2 cents" on the 4 cents pink and violet rose. The original value is barred with a black line, and "2 cents" in small thick type is placed above, sometimes correctly, at other times near the top, upside down, and again in both these ways on the same stamp, but it is said that these two latter varieties exist only on the 4 cents pink. (*Philatelic Record.*)

CUBA.—Mr. Benj. F. Levy has shown us two distinct shades of the 5c present issue, one being of an olive gray and the other almost black.

FRANCE.—According to the *Collectionneur de Timbre Poste*, the 75c is now obsolete and a 50c in the same color will shortly be issued.

FRENCH COLONIES.—Two more, probably speculative, provisionals have have originated at Diego Suarez and Madagascar.

GABON.—The *Timbre Poste* states that these stamps are being offered with false surcharges, though warranted genuine; the G of *Gabon* measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in height and in width, instead of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mm.; the A is too closed, the O too round and the N too open at the top; all these stamps are postmarked "20 nov 89."



GREAT BRITAIN.—In our January number we chronicled the current 1sh surcharged *I. R. Official*; the *Stamp News* affirms that this has never existed, and that all such stamps are bogus, the surcharge being forged.

HUNGARY.—Mr. de Ferrari has in his collection two curious errors which have done postal service. One is a 20kr of 1881 issue, without numerals of value, the other is a 8kr of the 1887 issue with the numeral surcharged twice.

MEXICO.—The inscription *SERVICIO INTERIOR* on the 1c wrapper comes now in larger type.

CHAMBA.—By mistake we chronicled last month two envelopes which had already been catalogued since 1888; a typographical error gave the color of the arms "blue" instead of black.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. J. B. Hooper states he has seen the following cut stamps used as provisionals or half values:

Half of 8p 1857	used as 4p,	cut vertically.
" " 8p	" " 4p,	" diagonally.
" " 4p 1863	" " 2p,	" horizontally.
" " 1p	" " ½p,	" vertically.

All these stamps are with combinations on others found recently. This splendid "find" will soon be exhibited at the National Philatelic Society.

ST. VINCENT.—Mr. Campbell writes us that sheets of the 2½p surcharged in black on blue, have reach him, consisting of six rows of ten, on which the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th are watermarked with Crown C. A.; while the 4th has "Crown Agents." This is doubtless owing to the steel plate not being adapted to the size of the panes of the Crown C. A. paper. (*Philatelic Record*.)

SWITZERLAND.—A 3fr stamp will soon be issued.

We are indehted for some of our information to Messrs. Willcox, Auerbach, Witt, Bowers, Levy, Dias, Corwin, also to the *Timbre Poste, le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste, Stamp News, der Philatelist* and the *Philatelic Record*; for the newspaper clippings we are obliged to Messrs. Toppan and Warner.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. V., St. Stephen, N. B. The Guatemala label you describe, was never a postage stamp, but a humbug made years ago to defraud collectors.

T. J. W. B. Hamilton, Ont. The frame of the watermark of the 1850 issue of Belgium is single lined. We have sent you by mail a revised list of the Belgium stamps. Many thanks for your information.

#### OBITUARY.

With sincere regret we announce the death of Mr. P. Van der Willigen, an active member of the National Philatelic Society and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, who died on Monday, April 14th. Mr. Van der Willigen had for years been known as an ardent philatelist and his removal from among our ranks will be a severe shock to the many friends who had learnt to respect him.

## THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

NETHERLANDS.—Continued.



427

The first and fourth lines are 24 mm. apart.

- |    |      |     |  |    |
|----|------|-----|--|----|
| 7  | 1873 | 427 | 5c blue  |    |
| 8  | "    | "   | 5x5c blue, <i>F</i> 2                                      |    |
| 9  | "    | "   | 5x5c blue, <i>F</i> 3                                      | 25 |
|    |      |     | The first and fourth lines are 27 mm. apart.               |    |
| 10 | 1873 | 427 | 5c blue  | 15 |
| 11 | "    | "   | 5x5c blue <i>F</i> 3                                       |    |
| 12 | 1874 | "   | 5c blue, brown border                                      |    |
| 13 | "    | "   | without stamp, brown                                       |    |
|    |      |     | Card No. 2 with stamp of card No. 1 printed on afterwards. |    |
| 14 | 1874 | 425 | 2½c violet, lilac border                                   |    |
|    |      |     | Same as type 427, but without "Aan" and "Te"               |    |
|    |      |     | The first and fourth lines are 24 mm. apart.               |    |
| 15 | 1876 | 427 | 5c blue  |    |
|    |      |     | The first and fourth lines are 27 mm. apart.               |    |
| 16 | 1876 | 427 | 5c blue  |    |



428

Twenty-four lines in the shield.

- |    |      |     |                   |    |
|----|------|-----|-------------------|----|
| 17 | 1878 | 428 | 2½c lilac         | 10 |
| 18 | "    | "   | 2½c " yellow buff | 10 |

Forty-four lines in the shield.

19	1878	428	2½c lilac		25
20	"	"	2½x2½c lilac, <i>F 1</i>		10
21	"	"	2½x2½c " <i>yellow buff F 1</i>		10
22	"	"	2½x2½c " <i>F 2</i>		25
23	"	"	2½x2½c " <i>yellow buff F 2</i>		25



Briefkaart.



429

24	1878	429	5c blue		10
25	"	"	5x5c " <i>F 1</i>		15
26	"	"	5x5c " <i>F 2</i>		15
27	"	"	5c " <i>yellow buff</i>		
28	"	"	5x5c " <i>F 1</i>		
29	"	"	5x5c " <i>F 2</i>		



BRIEFKAART



AAN \_\_\_\_\_

430

30	1881	430	2½c lilac, <i>pink</i> , reverse white		4
31	"	"	2½c " <i>salmon</i> , " "		4
32	"	"	2½x2½c lilac, <i>pink</i> , " " <i>F 1</i>		6
33	"	"	2½x2½c " <i>salmon</i> , " " <i>F 1</i>		6



BRIEFKAART



431

34 1881 431 5c blue, *blue*, reverse white  
 35 " " 5x5c " " " " F 1

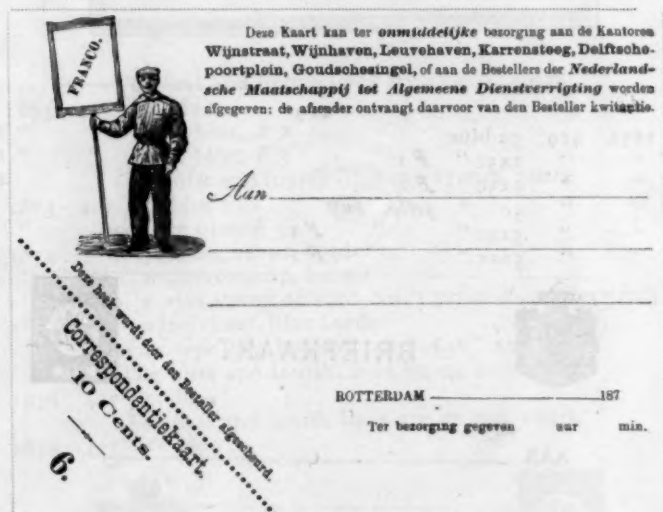
6  
 12



432

36 1887 432 5c blue, *blue*, reverse white  
 CARDS FOR THE CITY OF ROTTERDAM.

6



433

Names of 3 stations : *Zuidblaak, Leuvehaven and Spuy.*

76 1872 433 10c red, *white laid*

Names of 4 stations, as above, with addition of *Delftschepoortplein.*

77 1874 433 10c lilac, *white*

Names of 5 stations, as above, with addition of *Goudschesingel.*

78 1875 433 10c lilac, *white*

Same as preceding, but second line ends with *plein* and fourth line with *de.*

79 1875 433 10c gray, *white*

80 " " 10c violet, "

81 " " 10c yellow "

82 " " 10c red "

*Zuidblaak* is omitted but two stations are added : *Wynstraat* and *Wynhaven*.

- 83 1876 433 10c bronze green, *white*  
 84 " " 10c red, *white*  
 Station *Spuy* is replaced by *Karrensteeg*.  
 85 1880 433 10c red, *white*  
 86 " " 10c lilac, "  
 87 " " 10c orange, "  
 88 " " 10c blue, "

Same, the six lines end: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delftsche*; 3d, *Der*; 4th, *Dienstverrig*; 5th, *Den*, 6th, *Kwitantie*.

- 89 1880 433 10c orange, *white*  
 90 " " 10c lilac "

The five lines end as follows: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delftsche*; 3d, *Nederland*; 4th, *worden*; 5th, *Kwitantie*.

- 91 1880 433 10c blue, *white*  
 92 " " 10c black, "

The six lines end as follows: 1st *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delftschepoort*; 3d, *Neder*; 4th, *Dienstverrigting*; 5th, *Bestellers*; 6th, *Kwitantie*,

- 93 1880 433 10c bronze green, *white*



434

The six lines end as follows: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delft*; 3d, *Der*; 4th, *Dienstverrig*; 5th, *Den*; 6th, *Kwitantie*.

- 94 1880 434 10c green, *white*  
 95 " " 10c lilac "

The six lines end as follows: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delft*; 3d, *Neder*; 4th, *Dienstverrigting*; 5th, *Besteller*; 6th, *Kwitantie*.

- 96 1880 434 10c green, *white*  
 97 " " 10c red, "

Only five lines, which end as follows: 1st *Kantoren*; 2d *Delft*; 3d, *Neder*; 4th, *Worden*; 5th, *Afgegeven*.

- 98 1882 434 7½c green, *white*



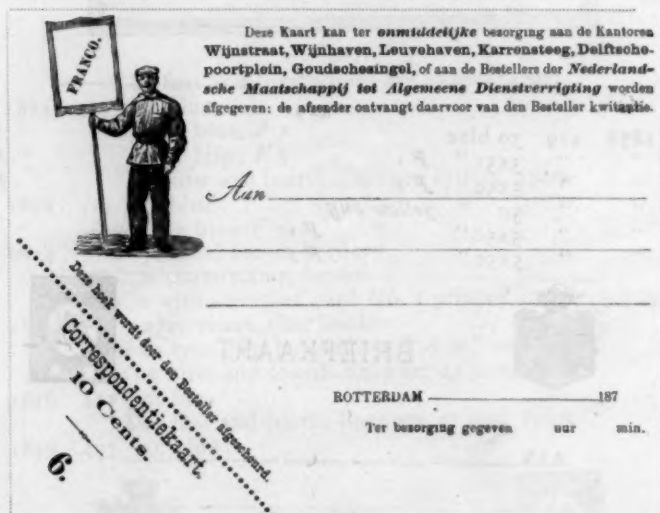
34	1881	431	5c blue, <i>blue</i> , reverse white	6
35	"	"	5x5c " " " " F. I	12



432

36	1887	432	5c blue, <i>blue</i> , reverse white	6
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CARDS FOR THE CITY OF ROTTERDAM.



433

Names of 3 stations: *Zuidblaak, Leuvehaven and Spuy.*

76	1872	433	10c red, <i>white laid</i>
----	------	-----	----------------------------

Names of 4 stations, as above, with addition of *Delftsche-poortplein.*

77	1874	433	10c lilac, <i>white</i>
----	------	-----	-------------------------

Names of 5 stations, as above, with addition of *Goudschesingel.*

78	1875	433	10c lilac, <i>white</i>
----	------	-----	-------------------------

Same as preceding, but second line ends with *plein* and fourth line with *de.*

79	1875	433	10c gray, <i>white</i>
----	------	-----	------------------------

80	"	"	10c violet, "
----	---	---	---------------

81	"	"	10c yellow "
----	---	---	--------------

82	"	"	10c red "
----	---	---	-----------

*Zuidblaak* is omitted but two stations are added : *Wynstraat* and *Wynhaven*.

83 1876 433 10c bronze green, *white*

84 " " 10c red, *white*

Station *Spuy* is replaced by *Karrensteeg*.

85 1880 433 10c red, *white*

86 " " 10c lilac, "

87 " " 10c orange, "

88 " " 10c blue, "

Same, the six lines end: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delftsche*; 3d, *Der*; 4th, *Dienstverrig*; 5th, *Den*, 6th, *Kwitantie*.

89 1880 433 10c orange, *white*

90 " " 10c lilac, "

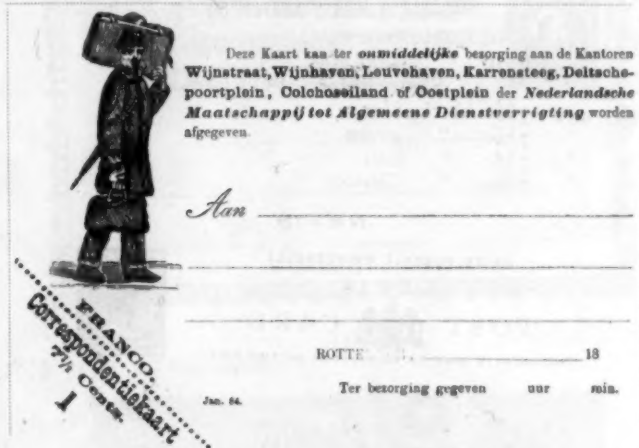
The five lines end as follows: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delftsche*; 3d, *Nederland*; 4th, *worden*; 5th, *Kwitantie*.

91 1880 433 10c blue, *white*

92 " " 10c black, "

The six lines end as follows: 1st *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delftschepoort*; 3d, *Nederland*; 4th, *Dienstverrigting*; 5th, *Bestellers*; 6th, *Kwitantie*,

93 1880 433 10c bronze green, *white*



Dese Kaart kan ter onmiddellijke bezorging aan de Kantoren  
Wijnstraat, Wijnhaven, Leuvehaven, Karrensteeg, Delftsche-  
poortplein, Olohoewiland of Oostplein der Nederlandsche  
Maatschappij tot Algemeene Dienstverrigting worden  
afgegeven.

*Aan* \_\_\_\_\_

ROTTE 18

Ter bezorging gegeven uur min.

434

The six lines end as follows: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delft*; 3d, *Der*; 4th, *Dienstverrig*; 5th, *Den*; 6th, *Kwitantie*.

94 1880 434 10c green, *white*

95 " " 10c lilac, "

The six lines end as follows: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delft*; 3d, *Neder*; 4th, *Dienstverrigting*; 5th, *Besteller*; 6th, *Kwitantie*.

96 1880 434 10c green, *white*

97 " " 10c red, "

Only five lines, which end as follows: 1st *Kantoren*; 2d *Delft*; 3d, *Nederland*; 4th, *Worden*; 5th, *Afgegeven*.

98 1882 434 7½c green, *white*

The five lines end as follows: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delftsche*; 3d, *Nederlandsche*; 4th, *Worden*; 5th, *Afgegeven*,

99 1882 434 7½c red, *white*

100 " " 7½c black, "

Same, but type reset.

101 1882 434 7½c red, *blue*

102 " " 7½c violet "

103 " " 7½c blue "

Similar, but size reduced. Date 18 instead of 188'

104 1884 434 7½c green, *blue*

105 " " 7½c orange, "

106 " " 7½c red, "

107 " " 7½c violet, "

108 " " 7½c blue, "

109 " " 7½c black, "

Same with addition of "*Geldig tot een, etc.*"

110 1886 434 7½c black, *blue*

111 " " 7½c " *rose*

112 " " 7½c " *orange*

Same, dated "Nov 87"

113 1887 434 7½c black, *sea green*

Same, dated "March 89"

114 1889 434 7½c black, *brown*

115 " " 7½c " *light blue*

Same, dated "Febr 90"

116 1890 434 7½c black, *blue*

117 " " 7½c " *green*

118 " " 7½c " *rose*

119 " " 7½c " *salmon*

#### NEVIS.



435

Size 122 x 87 mm.

1 1879 435 1½p brown

15

Size 140 x 88 mm.

2 1886 435 1½p brown

10



436

3 1886 436 1p carmine

4 " " 1x1p "

F 1

15

5 " " 1½x1½p brown

F 1

20

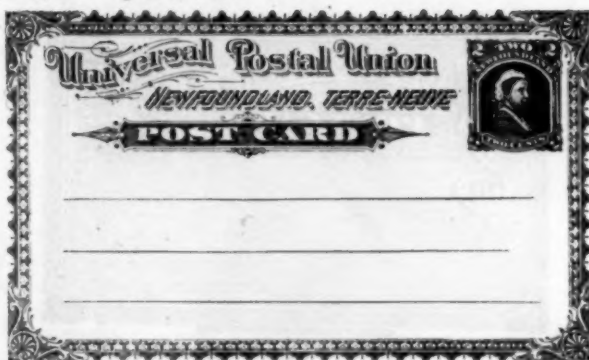
6 1887 " 1½

NEWFOUNDLAND.



1 1873 436 1c green, white 437

8



2 1879 438 2c red, white 438

15



3 1880 439 1c green, buff 439

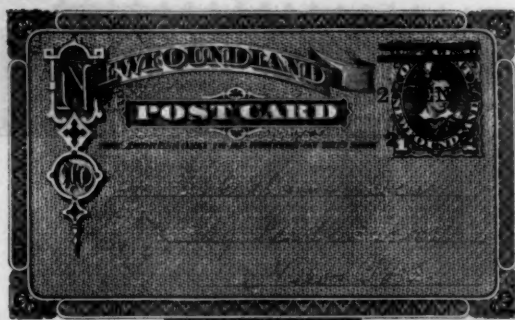
4



440

4 1880 440 2c red, buff

6



441

5 1889 441 2c on 1c green, black surcharge

2.50

NEW SOUTH WALES.



442

Size 119 x 83 mm.

1 1875 442 1p rose, thin white



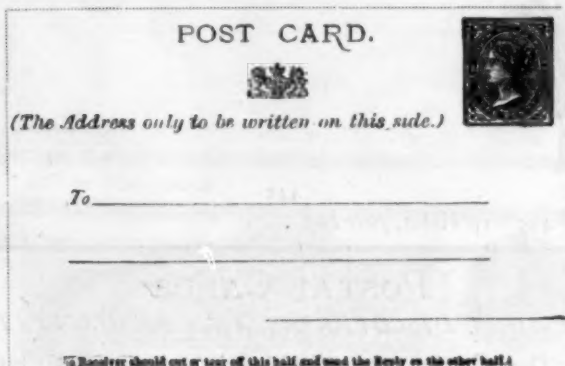
Size 117 x 72 mm.

Central piece on top of frame measures 6 mm.

2 1876 442 1p rose, *thick white* 50

Central piece on top of frame measures 9 mm.

3 1877 442 1p rose, *thick white* 10



443

Size 125 x 86 mm.

4 1883 443 1x1p rose, *pale buff* F 1 20  
5 1887 " 1x1p rose, *white* F 1  
6 " " 1p rose, *white*

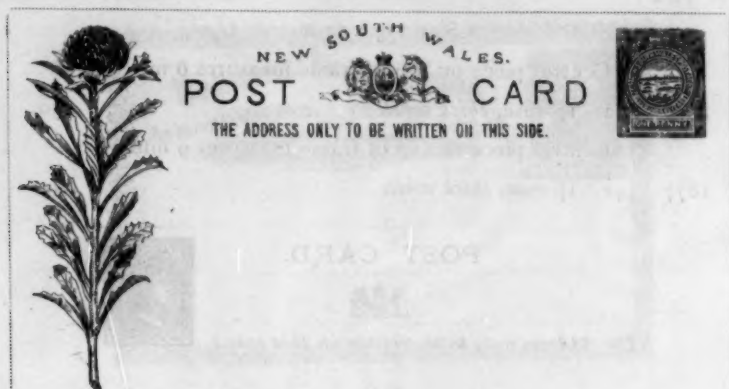
Size 129 x 85½ mm.

7 1887 443 1x1p rose, *white* F 1



444

8 1887 444 1p rose, *white* 15



9 1888 445 1p violet, *pale buff* 445

8

## POSTAL CARDS.

### NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

**BAVARIA.**—The following cards dated "90" have appeared: type same as previous issues.

Watermark of vertical wavy lines.

10pf carmine, *buff*

3x3p brown, *gray F 1*

10x10pf carmine, *buff F 1*

Watermark of horizontal wavy lines.

10p carmine, *buff*

On the 10pf reply cards "Bavière" is spelt "Bavièrè." When this error is found on the first card it does not exist on the second and vice versa.

**CUBA.**—Two cards with stamps of current type (Alphonso XIII) have been issued, they are similar to the preceding issue.

2c green, *buff*

4c carmine,

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**—We have received the following two cards:



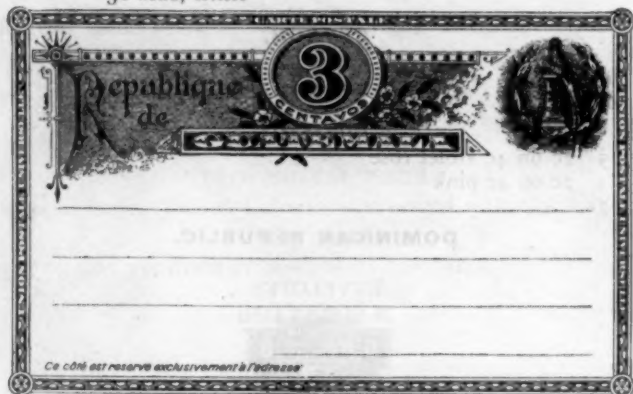
1c green, *buff*

1x1c " " *F 8*

**GUATEMALA.**—Three new cards have just been issued



3c blue, white



3c red, white

3x3c " " F 1

**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**—The 1c cards single and reply are now on *orange buff* card and the 2c reply are printed in light blue. The reply cards are not rouletted at top.

1c vermilion, *orange buff*

4

1x1c " " F 2

8

2x2c light blue, *white* F 2

12

**MEXICO.**—The "*Philatelist*" announces two new letter cards; to the right stamp same as adhesives of current issue; to the left eagle, and between *Servicio Postal Mexicana—Tarjeta Postal* in two lines.

4c scarlet, *buff*10c " *rose*

**MONACO.**—The 10c reply card is now printed in brown violet on light blue.

10x10c brown violet, *pale blue* F 1

**SERBIA.**—The *Timbre Poste* chronicles four new cards which we hope to illustrate in our next number.

5pa gray, *rose*

5x5pa " " F 1

10pa red, *orange buff*

10x10pa " " F 1

# ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

## 50th EDITION.

### INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

**ARGENTINE.****WRAPPERS.**

1890 2704 4c brown on *straw paper*, Size 165x250 mm.

**CEYLON.****PROVISIONAL ISSUE.***Perforated.*

1890 2705 2c on 4c violet rose  
 " " 2c on 4c pink

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.****ENVELOPES.**

Size 140x80 mm.

1890 2706 5c blue, *white laid paper*.  
 " " 10c orange, "  
 " " 20c brown, "

**DUTCH INDIES.**

*Perforated 13.*

890 776 3c lilac

EGYPT.



2694

FRENCH COLONIES.

Diego Suarez.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issues French Colonies surcharged with new value.

*Perforated.*

1890 2707 15c on 20c red on green, blue surcharge

MADAGASCAR.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issues French Colonies surcharged with new value.

*Perforated.*

1890 2593 05 on 25c black on rose, black surcharge

GUATEMALA.

ENVELOPES.



Size 152x90 mm.

1890 2708 5c blue, white laid paper  
" 2709 10c carmine,

\*WRAPPERS.





Size 126x300 mm.

1890 2710 2c brown, manila paper

INDIA.

Bhopal.



Laid Paper.

1890 1126 4a yellow

Travancore.



2681



2681a



2681b

JAMAICA.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



1242



2554

Perforated.

1<sup>st</sup> surcharged OFFICIAL.

1890 1242 ½p green, black surcharge

2<sup>nd</sup> surcharged OFFICIAL1890 2554 1p rose, black surcharge  
" " 2p slate " "

MEXICO.

ENVELOPES.



Size 158x92.

1890	1375	4c	scarlet
"	"	6c	"
"	"	12c	"

Zacatecas.



1867 2711 2 reales black on blue p

PERSIA.



Unperforated.

1889	2673	10s	black
"	"	1k	orange

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



2712



2600

*Perforated 14.*

1890	2712	3/8c lilac brown
"	"	1m dark violet
"	"	2m "
"	"	5m "
"	2666	5c olive

**PORTO RICO.**

2697

**RUSSIA.**

2659



2699

**SALVADOR.**

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



2619



1866

Regular issue surcharged 1889.

*Perforated.*

1889	2619	1c green, violet surcharge
"	1866	3c brown, black "